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ABSTRACT

The summary is based on 8 tables, and on the comparison of these data with assessments of the change in the general quality of life. Data have been aggregated for the percentage of knowledgeable respondents in each county giving a certain answer. These are presented in the form of the range and the median of the county percentages in each of the 6 states (Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee) and for groupings of states. Measures are shown separately for white, minority, and total knowledgeable respondents, and for Upper South, Deep South, and individual states. Findings indicate that these observers, who are both knowledgeable about the institutional services in their counties and also in considerable degree responsible for them, feel that things have been going in the right direction in the last decade so far as education, welfare, and health are concerned. The major exception are white knowledgeables in the Deep South, many of whom feel that the public schools have been getting worse or only holding their own, which is undoubtedly related to desegregation. (KM)

Changes in Education, Health and Welfare As Perceived by County Knowledgeables

by A. Lee Coleman
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This summary is based on the eight tables herewith, and on the comparison of these data with the assessments of the change in the general quality of life given in the paper by McLean. As in the other papers on the S-79 knowledgables, the county is the unit--that is, the data have been aggregated in terms of the percentage of knowledgeable respondents in each county giving a certain answer and these are presented in the form of the range and the median of the county percentages in each of the six states and for groupings of states. All of the measures are shown separately for white, minority, and total knowledgeable respondents and for Upper South and Deep South states as well as individual states. Based on the ranges and medians the assessments of the several aspects of life are compared with each other and with the general quality of life assessment, and white and minority knowledgeable's assessments are compared.

The assessments of change and present quality in these aspects of life are highly favorable. The assessments concerning the public schools are the least favorable of those in the education, welfare and health area and show the most intercounty and interstate variation.

Minority knowledgables (black, except for one Mississippi county where they are Indians) tend to be somewhat more favorable in their assessments than do white respondents. This appears particularly true in regard to assessments of education, when all states are considered together.

There is a fairly general but not entirely consistent pattern for the Deep South States--Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina--to differ from the Upper South States, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the sample counties of the Upper South States there are mostly very low proportions of Negro population and very few Negro knowledgeable respondents.

In their assessments of education and welfare conditions and programs, black respondents in the Deep South tend toward a more favorable view than white knowledgables, while in the Upper South white respondents tend to be more favorable than blacks. This does not hold true in assessments of opportunities for education and training beyond high school, where practically everyone sees improvement. On medical care and health services assessments, also, there is little difference between white and black respondents.

Except in Kentucky, where there is little difference, the percentage saying the general quality of life in their county has improved is substantially higher than the percentage saying the public schools have improved. The two Upper South States are in contrast to the Deep South States, where those perceiving school improvement are far fewer. Though no direct question about school desegregation was asked, a negative perception of the effects of desegregation on the part of white respondents in the Deep South and a positive one on the part of minority respondents in the same states seems apparent in all the responses concerning public schools.

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In every state fewer respondents say that welfare programs have improved than say the general quality of life has improved; in Kentucky the difference is small, however. There is a similar pattern in the proportion saying the quality of life for poor people has improved, compared to the larger proportions saying the quality of life has improved "for most people" in the county. Among minority knowledgeable there is less difference in their answers to the two questions, with only Louisiana and Mississippi showing substantially fewer saying welfare has improved.

Generally the percentages saying medical care and health services have improved are similar to the percentages saying the quality of life has improved for most people. In Louisiana and Mississippi, however, fewer say health has improved than say the general quality of life has improved. Both minority and white respondents in the Deep South less often see improvement in health services than they see improvement in the quality of life for most people. In the Upper South both tend to see health program improvement more often than general quality of life improvement.

In the assessments of the present adequacy of the public schools the pattern of Deep South-Upper South differences is not the same or as clear as in the assessments of improvement. In both the Deep South and the Upper South taken as wholes, minority respondents rate the schools more favorable than white respondents. But Kentucky and Alabama are the two states where schools are rated highest by both black and white knowledgeable, while South Carolina schools are rated lowest by white respondents and rather favorably by Negro respondents.

Among both minority and white respondents the present adequacy of medical care and health services is rated higher in the Deep South than in the Upper South. The Alabama ratings of both groups are the most favorable and those of Tennessee least so. The greatest spread in the county ratings is in South Carolina, where both whites and blacks in one county give an average rating of "poor" to their county's health services.

Conclusion

It seems clear that these observers, who are both knowledgeable about the institutional services in their counties and also in considerable degree responsible for them, feel that things have been going in the right direction in the last decade so far as education, welfare and health are concerned. The major exception are the white knowledgeable in the Deep South, many of whom feel that the public schools have been getting worse or only holding their own. This is undoubtedly related to the desegregation that has taken place in that area during this period. The assessment by knowledgeable of the current adequacy of the schools and health services in their counties seems more related to their perception of the direction of change than to any absolute national norms.

The pattern of Deep South-Upper South differences conforms to expectations, and the opposite tendencies in the assessments of black and white respondents in the two areas is hardly surprising. The fact that this pattern obtains with regard to public schools and welfare but not with regard to health seems in keeping with the universal societal valuation of health and the lower level of controversy and black-white issues

in health programs as compared to schools and welfare. Since the statistics used in this analysis are necessarily rather "crude", it is comforting to find these patterns that seem to conform to other data and observations about the region. It will be interesting to see in later analysis how the assessments of a cross-section sample of household heads and homemakers compare with the perceptions of these officials and knowledgeable.

S-79 Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South

A. L. Coleman, University of
Kentucky, 2/1/74

Question 1 - In general, would you say that the public schools in this county have (1) ___ improved, (2) ___ gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same over the past 10 years? ___

| Notes | County Percentage Saying "Improved:" | Range | Median | Comments |
|---|---|------------|--------|--|
| | All knowledgeable, 26 counties - | 25 to 100% | 70.5% | |
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents | Four Alabama counties | 46 to 84 | 75.5 | Kentucky most favorable, Tennessee next - Upper South. Mississippi least favorable, South Carolina next --then Louisiana and Alabama. |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 83 to 100 | 88.0 | |
| | Five Louisiana parishes | 53 to 85 | 63.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 25 to 78 | 39.5 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 58 to 63 | 59.0 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 57 to 90 | 78.0 | |
| All are black except for one county in Mississippi with Indian respondents and no black respondents | All minority knowledgeable, 22 counties | 29 to 100% | 87.5 | Minority knowledgeable much more favorable than white in Deep South, white respondents more favorable in Upper South. Alabama and South Carolina (both Deep South) most favorable, Tennessee least so. |
| | Four Alabama counties | 88 to 100% | 100.0 | |
| | Two Kentucky counties | 75 to 100% | 87.5 | |
| | Five Louisiana parishes | 67 to 93 | 80.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 66 to 100 | 83.0 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 93 to 100 | 100.0 | |
| | Two Tennessee counties | 29 to 100 | 64.5 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 66 to 100 | 87.5 | |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) | 29 to 100 | 87.5 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian Minority | 66 | 66.0 | |
| | All white knowledgeable, 26 counties | 7 to 100% | 64.0 | |
| | Four Alabama counties | 30 to 79 | 66.5 | Deep South knowledgeable far less favorable than Upper South. |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 80 to 100 | 94.0 | |
| | Five Louisiana parishes | 36 to 96 | 48.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 7 to 80 | 31.0 | Kentucky, then Tennessee most favorable. |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 38 to 46 | 44.0 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 63 to 89 | 78.0 | Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana least favorable. |
| | Four Deep South States (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 7 to 96 | 44.5 | |
| | Two Upper South States (Ky., Tenn.) | 63 to 100 | 84.0 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 78 | 78.0 | |

Question 2--Everything considered, how adequate would you say the public schools in this county are now? Would you say that they are (1)___very good, (2)___pretty good, (3)___only fair, or (4)___poor?

| <u>Notes</u> | <u>Mean County Rating (1.0=V.G., 4.0=poor)</u> | <u>Range</u> | <u>Median</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents | All Knowledgeables, 26 counties Four Alabama counties Four Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Four Tennessee counties | 1.4 to 2.9 1.9 to 2.3 1.8 to 2.0 2.0 to 2.4 2.1 to 2.6 2.2 to 2.8 1.4 to 2.9 | 2.20 2.05 1.90 2.20 2.40 2.50 2.55 | Kentucky most favorable Mississippi, South Carolina rather unfavorable. Tennessee most unfavorable (seems out of line--has greatest range between counties) |
| All are black except for the one county in Mississippi with Indian and no black respondents | All minority Knowledgeables, 22 counties Four Alabama counties Two Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three So. Carolina counties Two Tennessee counties Four Deep South states (Ala., Lou, Miss, S.C.) Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 1.3 to 2.8 1.3 to 2.0 1.7 to 1.8 1.8 to 2.5 1.5 to 2.8 1.9 to 2.5 1.7 to 2.3 1.3 to 2.8 1.7 to 2.3 2.2 | 2.00 1.70 1.75 2.10 2.05 1.90 2.00 2.00 1.75 2.20 | Alabama, Kentucky most favorable but not a lot of difference between states. In every state minority respondents are more favorable than whites--spread is greatest in South Carolina. |
| | All White Knowledgeables, 26 counties Four Alabama counties Four Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three So. Carolina counties Four Tennessee counties Four Deep South states (Ala, La. Miss. So. C) Two Upper South states (Ky. Tenn.) One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 1.4 to 2.9 1.9 to 2.5 1.8 to 2.1 2.0 to 2.6 2.1 to 2.6 2.4 to 2.9 1.4 to 2.9 1.9 to 2.9 1.4 to 2.9 2.1 | 2.40 2.10 2.00 2.50 2.50 2.80 2.55 2.45 2.10 2.10 | Deep South states have greatest spread between blacks and whites. Little difference between Indians and whites in one county. |

Question 3. - In general, would you say that opportunities for people in this county to get education and training beyond high school have (1)___Improved, (2)___gotten worse, or (3)___remained about the same during the past 10 years?

| Notes | County Percentage Saying "Improved": | Range | Median | Comments |
|--|---|------------|--------|--|
| Kentucky data missing because interviewing was done with preliminary questionnaire that did not include this question. | All minority knowledgeable, 20 counties | 48 to 100% | 93.5% | All states relatively favorable. |
| | Four Alabama counties | 100 | 100.0 | |
| | Five Louisiana parishes | 87 to 100 | 93.0 | Tennessee has one "low" county that pulls it down |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 74 to 100 | 94.5 | but generally it is the least favorable. |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 88 to 95 | 93.0 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 43 to 87 | 85.0 | |
| | All minority knowledgeable, 20 counties | 67 to 100% | 100.0% | All states highly favorable |
| | Four Alabama counties | 38 to 100 | 100.0 | --Tennessee least so. |
| | Five Louisiana parishes | 93 to 100 | 100.0 | Minority respondents substantially more favorable than whites. |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 75 to 100 | 100.0 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 93 to 100 | 100.0 | |
| | Two Tennessee counties | 67 to 100 | 83.5 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 75 to 100 | 100.0 | Deep South more favorable than Tennessee. |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 100 | 100.0 | |
| | All white knowledgeable, 22 counties | 48 to 100% | 92.0% | |
| | Four Alabama counties | 100 | 100.0 | Alabama most favorable, Tennessee least so. |
| | Five Louisiana parishes | 84 to 100 | 92.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 68 to 100 | 94.0 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 85 to 92 | 92.0 | Little difference between Indians and whites in the county. |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 48 to 89 | 76.5 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 68 to 100 | 92.5 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 95 | 95.0 | |

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A.L. Coleman U of K, 2/1/74

Question 4--In general, would you say that medical care and health services in this county have (1) ___ improved, (2) ___ gotten worse, or (3) ___ remained about the same during the past 10 years?

| <u>Notes</u> | <u>County Percentage Saying "Improved":</u> | <u>Range</u> | <u>Median</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents | All Knowledgeables, 26 counties Four Alabama counties Four Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Four Tennessee counties | 18 to 100% 86 to 100 90 to 96 53 to 93 74 to 97 18 to 89 60 to 97 | 87.5% 90.0 92.0 82.0 82.5 85.0 84.0 | Alabama and Kentucky counties uniformly very favorable. South Carolina counties show extreme variations. Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi have some counties very favorable, some only moderately so. |
| All are black except for the one Mississippi county with Indian respondents and no black respondents | All minority Knowledgeables Four Alabama counties Two Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Two Tennessee counties Four Deep South states (Ala, La, Miss, S.C.) Two Upper South states (Ky, Tenn.) One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 33 to 100% 88 to 100 80 to 88 67 to 93 66 to 100 50 to 86 33 to 100 50 to 100 33 to 100 83 | 86.5% 100.0 84.0 86.5 91.5 66.0 66.5 86.5 84.0 83.0 | Differences between minority respondents and white respondents are not great and appear to be random. |
| | All White knowledgeables, 26 counties Four Alabama counties Four Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Four Tennessee counties Four Deep South states (Ala, La., Miss, S.C.) Two Upper South states (Ky, Tenn) One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 8 to 100% 84 to 100 92 to 96 44 to 100 71 to 96 8 to 92 63 to 97 8 to 100 63 to 97 80 | 88.0% 93.5 95.5 80.0 82.5 85.0 84.0 84.5 95.5 80.0 | Tennessee and South Carolina show greatest range. South Carolina appears to be a special case, with one very low county. Upper South-Deep South difference is not very apparent, though Upper South whites and a little |

Question 5 - Everything considered, how adequate would you say medical care and health services in this county are at present? Would you say they are (1) very good, (2) pretty good, (3) only fair, or (4) poor?

| Notes | Mean County Rating (1.0=V.G., 4.0= poor) | Range | Median | Comments |
|---|---|------------|--------|--|
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents. | All knowledgeable, 26 counties | 1.6 to 3.6 | 2.00 | Differences between states and counties small. Tennessee and Kentucky least favorable. Alabama most favorable. |
| | Four Alabama counties | 1.6 to 2.3 | 1.75 | |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 1.6 to 2.5 | 2.20 | |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 1.6 to 2.8 | 1.90 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 1.6 to 2.2 | 2.00 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 1.9 to 3.6 | 1.90 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 1.8 to 2.6 | 2.45 | |
| | All minority knowledgeable, 22 counties | 1.3 to 3.5 | 2.20 | South Carolina has greatest difference between counties with one county very unfavorable. Alabama blacks most favorable, Tennessee least so. |
| All are black except for one Mississippi county with Indian respondents and no black respondents. | Four Alabama counties | 1.3 to 2.3 | 1.75 | |
| | Two Kentucky counties | 1.5 to 2.4 | 1.95 | |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 1.8 to 2.5 | 2.35 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 1.8 to 2.3 | 2.00 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 2.1 to 3.5 | 2.30 | |
| | Two Tennessee counties | 2.6 to 2.7 | 2.65 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 1.3 to 3.5 | 2.10 | Blacks less favorable than whites in Louisiana and South Carolina more favorable in Kentucky. |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) | 1.5 to 2.7 | 2.50 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 2.0 | 2.00 | |
| | All white knowledgeable, 26 counties | 1.3 to 3.6 | 2.00 | |
| | Four Alabama counties | 1.6 to 2.1 | 1.70 | |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 1.7 to 2.6 | 2.20 | |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 1.3 to 2.9 | 1.80 | Alabama whites most favorable, Tennessee least so--same as blacks. |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 1.5 to 2.9 | 2.00 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 1.7 to 3.6 | 1.80 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 1.6 to 2.6 | 2.45 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 1.3 to 3.6 | 1.80 | No difference between white and Indian respondents in the one county. |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) | 1.6 to 2.6 | 2.35 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 2.0 | 2.00 | |

Question 6 - In general, would you say that welfare programs in the county have (1) _____ improved, (2) _____ gotten worse, (3) _____ remained about the same?

| Notes | County Percentage Saying Improved: | Range | Median | Comments |
|--|---|------------|--------------|---|
| | <u>All knowledgeable, 26 counties</u> | 59 to 100% | <u>74.0%</u> | |
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents. | Four Alabama counties | 59 to 90 | 79.5 | Differences are not great--Kentucky most favorable. |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 76 to 96 | 83.5 | |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 66 to 74 | 72.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 68 to 100 | 78.5 | Mississippi and Alabama have greatest range between counties. |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 63 to 76 | 65.0 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 62 to 74 | 65.5 | |
| | All minority knowledgeable, 22 counties | 57 to 100% | 81.5% | |
| All are black except for one Mississippi county which has Indian respondents and no black respondents. | Four Alabama counties | 75 to 100 | 100.0 | Blacks somewhat more favorable in Deep South, no difference in Upper South (Kentucky and Tennessee cancel out). |
| | Two Kentucky counties | 63 to 80 | 71.5 | |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 73 to 85 | 73.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 62 to 100 | 83.0 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 57 to 100 | 86.0 | |
| | Two Tennessee counties | 71 to 100 | 85.5 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 57 to 100 | 83.0 | Indians a little less favorable than whites in the one county. |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) | 63 to 100 | 75.5 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 83 | 83.0 | |
| | All white knowledgeable, 26 counties | 50 to 100% | 73.0 | Differences between states are not great. |
| | Four Alabama counties | 53 to 89 | 77.5 | |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 78 to 96 | 86.0 | Kentucky counties most uniformly favorable. |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 60 to 72 | 67.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 65 to 100 | 85.5 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 50 to 69 | 69.0 | Differences are not great between states, either in range or median. |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 57 to 74 | 65.5 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) | 50 to 100 | 70.5 | |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) | 57 to 96 | 76.0 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 90 | 90.0 | |

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Question 7 - In general, would you say that the quality of life for poor people in this county has (1)___ improved, (2)___ gotten worse, or (3)___ remained about the same?

| Notes | County Percentage Saying Improved: | Range | Median | Comments |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents | All knowledgeable, 26 counties Four Alabama counties Four Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Four Tennessee counties | 54 to 100% 81 to 97 76 to 96 75 to 97 54 to 100 73 to 100 64 to 84 | 86.0% 92.5 84.5 82.0 90.5 76.0 | Alabama and Mississippi most favorable--both Deep South. But Mississippi has greatest range. |
| All are black except for one county in Mississippi with Indian respondents and no black respondents. | All minority knowledgeable, 22 counties Four Alabama counties Two Kentucky counties Two Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Two Tennessee counties | 33 to 100% 63 to 100 50 to 80 79 to 93 33 to 100 64 to 100 67 to 71 | 84.5% 100.0 65.0 87.0 91.5 75.0 69.0 | Tennessee and South Carolina least favorable. No clear pattern except that Upper South blacks are less favorable than whites and blacks there are less favorable than those in Deep South. |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) One Mississippi county, Indian minority All White knowledgeable, 26 counties Four Alabama counties Four Kentucky counties Five Louisiana counties Six Mississippi counties Three South Carolina counties Four Tennessee counties Four Deep South states (Ala., La., Miss., S.C.) Two Upper South states (Ky., Tenn.) One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 33 to 100 50 to 80 83 58 to 100% 86 to 95 75 to 96 68 to 100 58 to 100 77 to 100 64 to 87 58 to 100 64 to 96 95 | 37.0 69.0 33.0 87.0% 90.0 89.5 84.0 93.5 77.0 74.0 89.5 81.0 95.0 | Range is generally greater for minority respondents. Indians less favorable than whites in the one Mississippi county. Mississippi whites are most favorable--though their range is also greatest. Tennessee whites least favorable--but differences between states not great. Deep South more favorable than Upper South. |

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Question 8.--On the whole, do you believe there are (1) fewer really poor people in the county now than in 1960, (2) about the same proportion, or (3) more of them in proportion to the total population?

| Notes | County Percentage Saying "Improved": | Range | Median | Comments |
|--|--|-----------|--------|---|
| | All knowledgeable, 26 counties | 17 to 94% | 67.5% | |
| Kentucky and Tennessee have very few minority respondents. | Four Alabama counties | 59 to 79 | 68.0 | Kentucky and South Carolina least favorable. Mississippi most favorable. State differences not great. |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 17 to 73 | 56.5 | |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 61 to 82 | 67.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 54 to 94 | 75.0 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 58 to 89 | 59.0 | Minority respondents less favorable, with Mississippi and South Carolina the exceptions. |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 58 to 77 | 65.0 | |
| All are black except for one Mississippi County which has Indian respondents and no black respondents. | All minority knowledgeable, 22 counties | 0 to 100 | 63.5 | |
| | Four Alabama counties | 33 to 86 | 44.5 | |
| | Two Kentucky counties | 0 to 73 | 36.5 | Deep South States more favorable. |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 43 to 93 | 60.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 50 to 100 | 92.5 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 36 to 86 | 50.0 | Indians more favorable than whites in the one county. |
| | Two Tennessee counties | 43 to 67 | 55.0 | |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala, La, Miss, S.C.) | 33 to 100 | 67.5 | |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky, Tenn.) | 0 to 73 | 55.5 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 100 | 100.0 | Kentucky whites least favorable, Alabama most favorable. |
| | All white knowledgeable, 26 counties | 24 to 93 | 70.0 | |
| | Four Alabama counties | 63 to 78 | 77.5 | |
| | Four Kentucky counties | 24 to 72 | 52.5 | Except for Kentucky, differences between states not great. |
| | Five Louisiana counties | 61 to 83 | 68.0 | |
| | Six Mississippi counties | 51 to 93 | 72.5 | |
| | Three South Carolina counties | 62 to 92 | 69.0 | |
| | Four Tennessee counties | 58 to 78 | 72.5 | Deep South whites more favorable than Upper South. |
| | Four Deep South states (Ala, La, Miss, S.C.) | 51 to 93 | 72.5 | |
| | Two Upper South states (Ky, Tenn.) | 24 to 78 | 67.5 | |
| | One Mississippi county, Indian minority | 71 | 71.0 | |